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PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE AND THE METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF COMPUTING IT

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Productive capacity is dependent upon a series of technical economic factors, or productive elements. Therefore, the methodological, principles of computing operating productive capacities should be studied on the basis of its individual factors.

The technical-economic factors of existing productive capacity are as follows:

1. Full productive utilization of all technical equipment at the industrial enterprise.

2. Productive technology employed.

3. Organization of labor.

4. Operation of technical equipment per unit time, the so-called intensity of utilization. In computing productive capacities, the best, most progressive equipment utilization records of the best enterprises in the given industry should be used as the basis of computation.

5. Bringing the entire enterprise up to the level of the best section.

6. Utilization of productive capacity in relation to time, the so-called extensive utilization.

7. Raw material, electric energy, steam, etc., the consumption per unit of output.

8. Quality and completeness of the output.

9. Assortment of the output.

The existing productive capacity may be defined as follows.

Productive capacity is the maximum possible output of standard quality goods in an optimum assortment making use of the technological equipment of the enterprise, the foremost technology, high organization of labor, elimination of all bottlenecks, and adherence to basic technical-economic norms for equipment utilization, material consumption, and full use of calender time.

The computation of existing productive capacity must be based on:

1. All series equipment at the enterprise be it in operation, temporarily disassembled, prepared for installation, or in storage.

2. The best productive technology, founded upon the most economic technological processes employed on similar equipment at the most advanced enterprises as well as in special experimental shops and units.

3. The highest organization of labor and the high productive methods attained by leading workers at the best enterprises in the same field.

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4. Forward, progressive technical-economic norms for equipment utilization achieved by innovators of production at the leading enterprises in the same field.

5. The best equipment, having the greatest nominal productive capacity, taking into account the elimination of all bottlenecks in the technological process.

6. Full calendar year productivity, i.e., 8,760 hours, for continuous as well as semicontinuous production, regardless of operating schedule or repair time during the plan year.

7. The most economical use of raw material, fuel, energy, etc. attained by innovators.

8. High quality (standard) series production with firmly established quantities of high-grade output.

9. Optimum output assortment, as fixed in the technical plan or productive-technical rating plate, thus assuring full capacity of all the subdivisions of the enterprise.

The index of the plan (actual utilization of operating productive capacity) is the coefficient of capacity, i.e., a relationship of plan or actual output to optimum output.

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